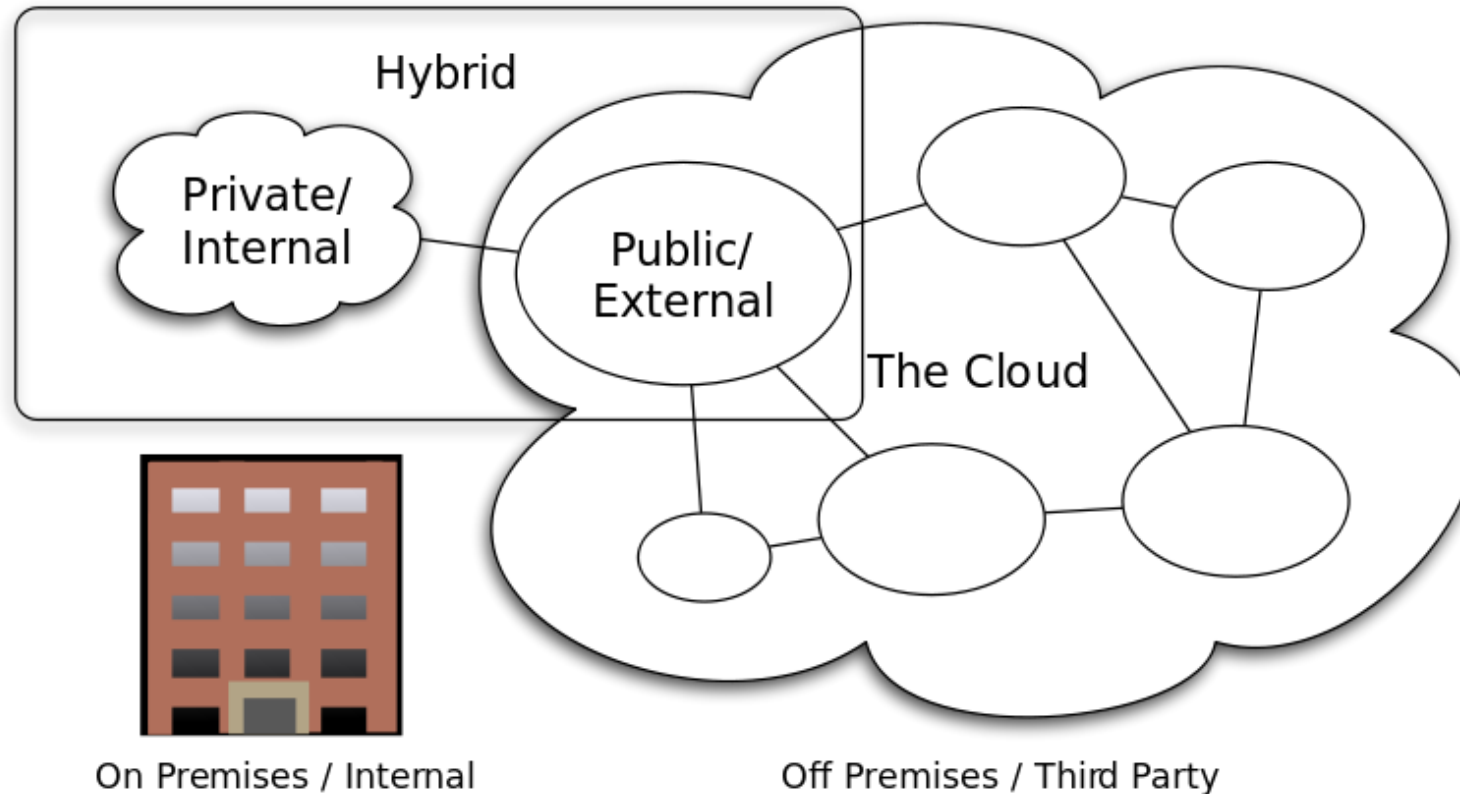


# ECE 530 Cloud Computing

Ioannis Papapanagiotou

Deployment Models

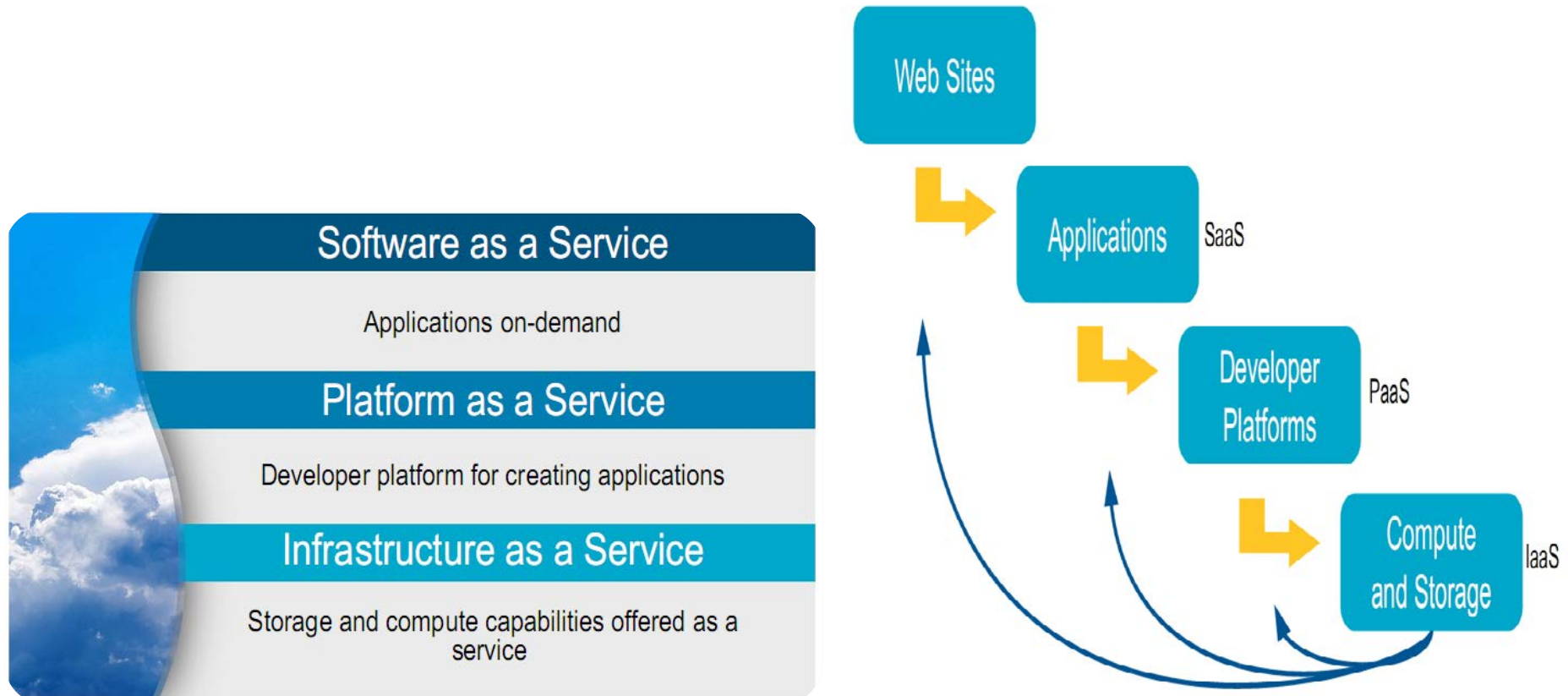
# Deployment Models



## Cloud Computing Types

CC-BY-SA 3.0 by Sam Johnston

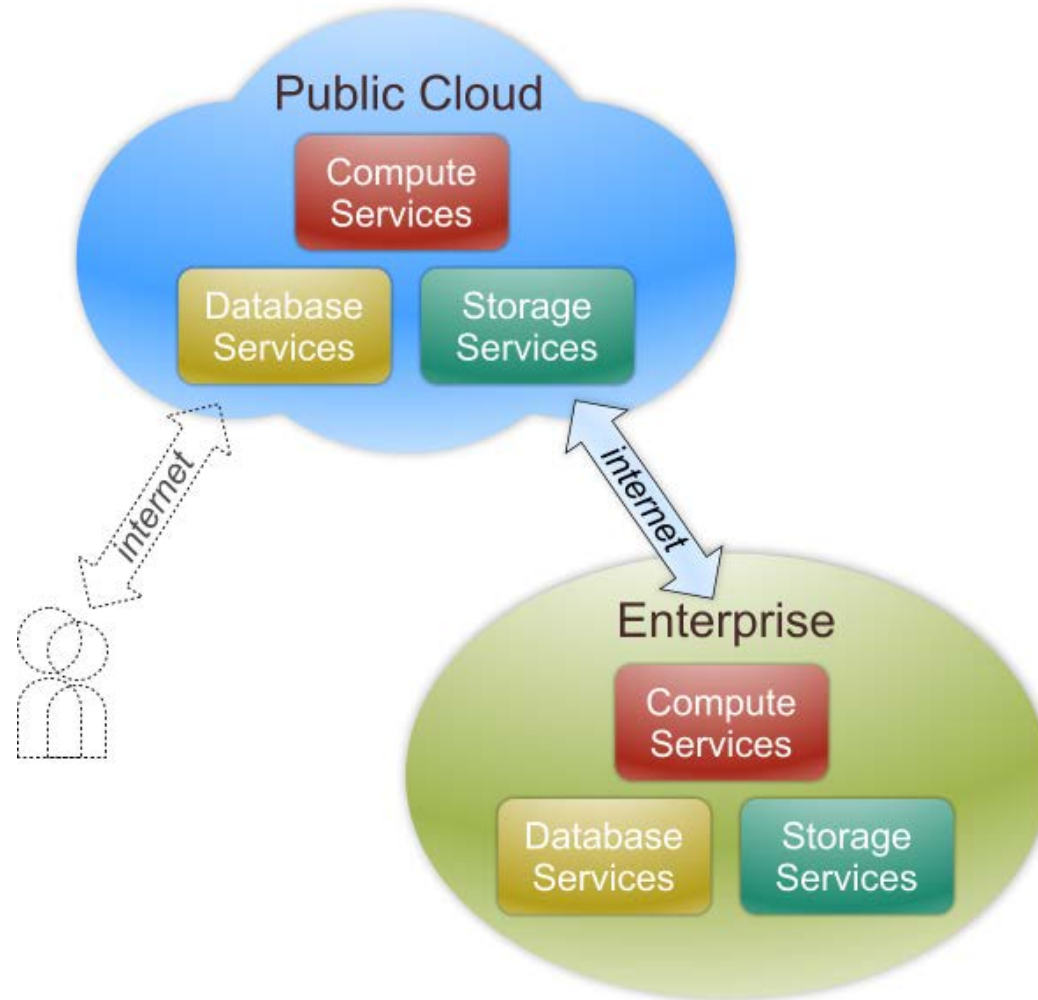
# Natural Evolution of the Web



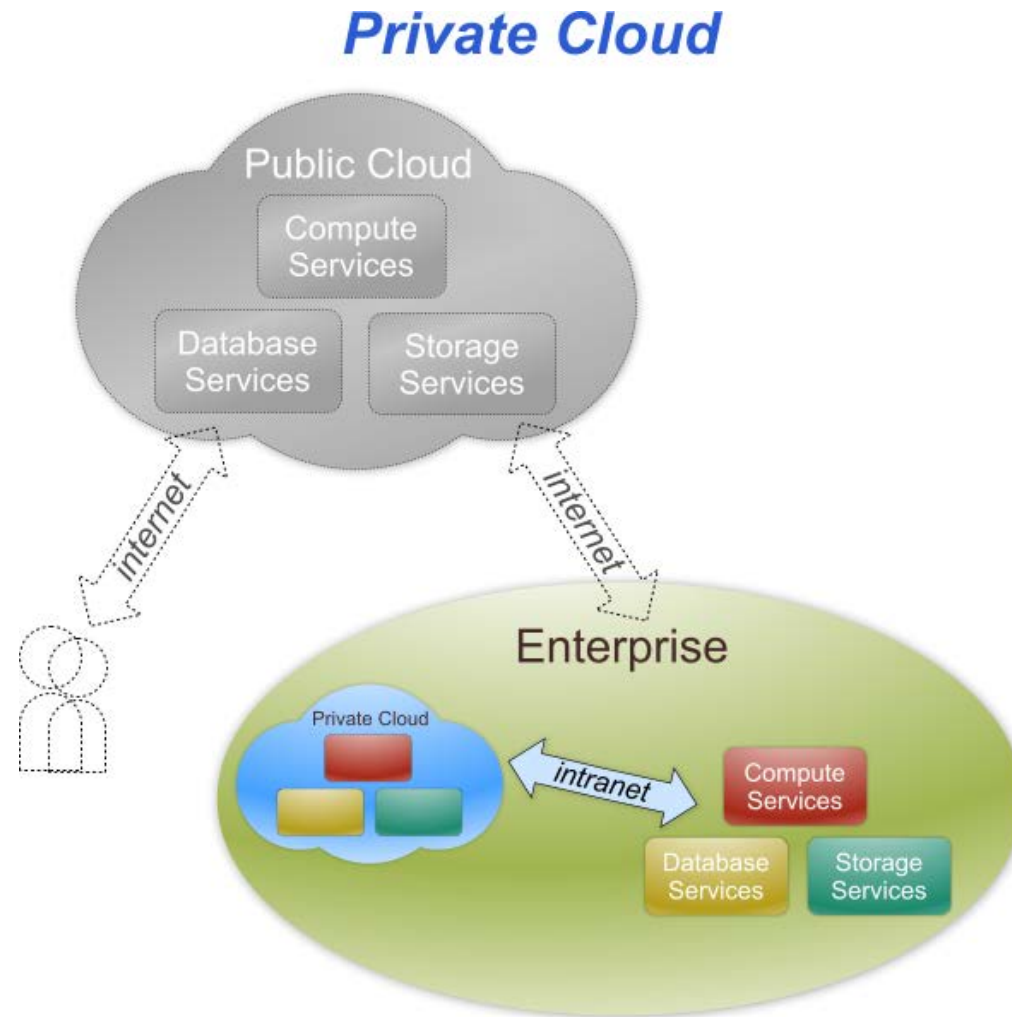
Source: Lew Tucker, Introduction to Cloud Computing for Enterprise Users

# Four Deployment Models

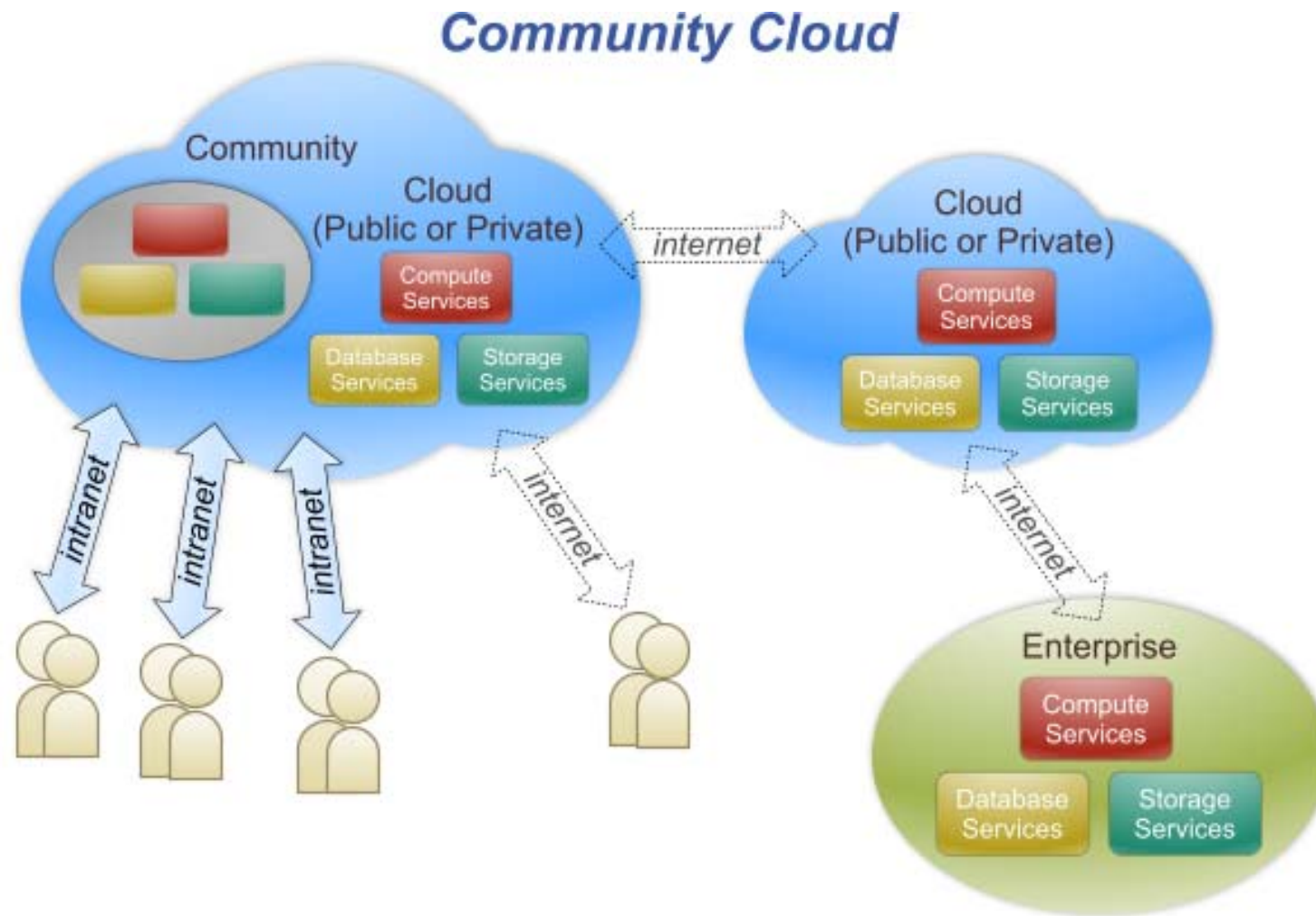
## *Enterprise to Cloud*



# Four Deployment Models

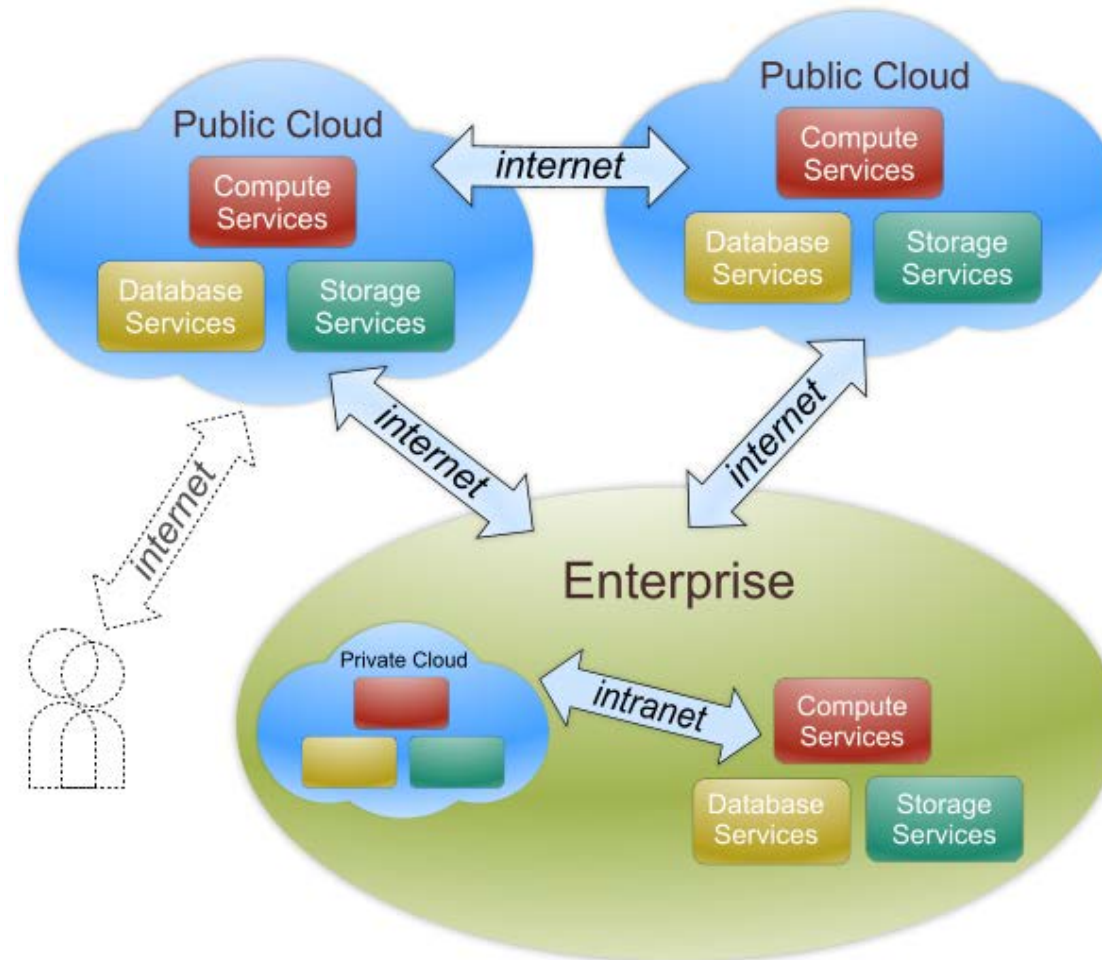


# Four Deployment Models



# Four Deployment Models

## *Hybrid Cloud*



# Public Cloud vs. Private Cloud

## Rationale for Private Cloud:

- Security and privacy of business data was a big concern
- Potential for vendor lock-in
- SLA's required for real-time performance and reliability
- Cost savings of the shared model achieved because of the multiple projects involving semantic technologies that the company is actively developing



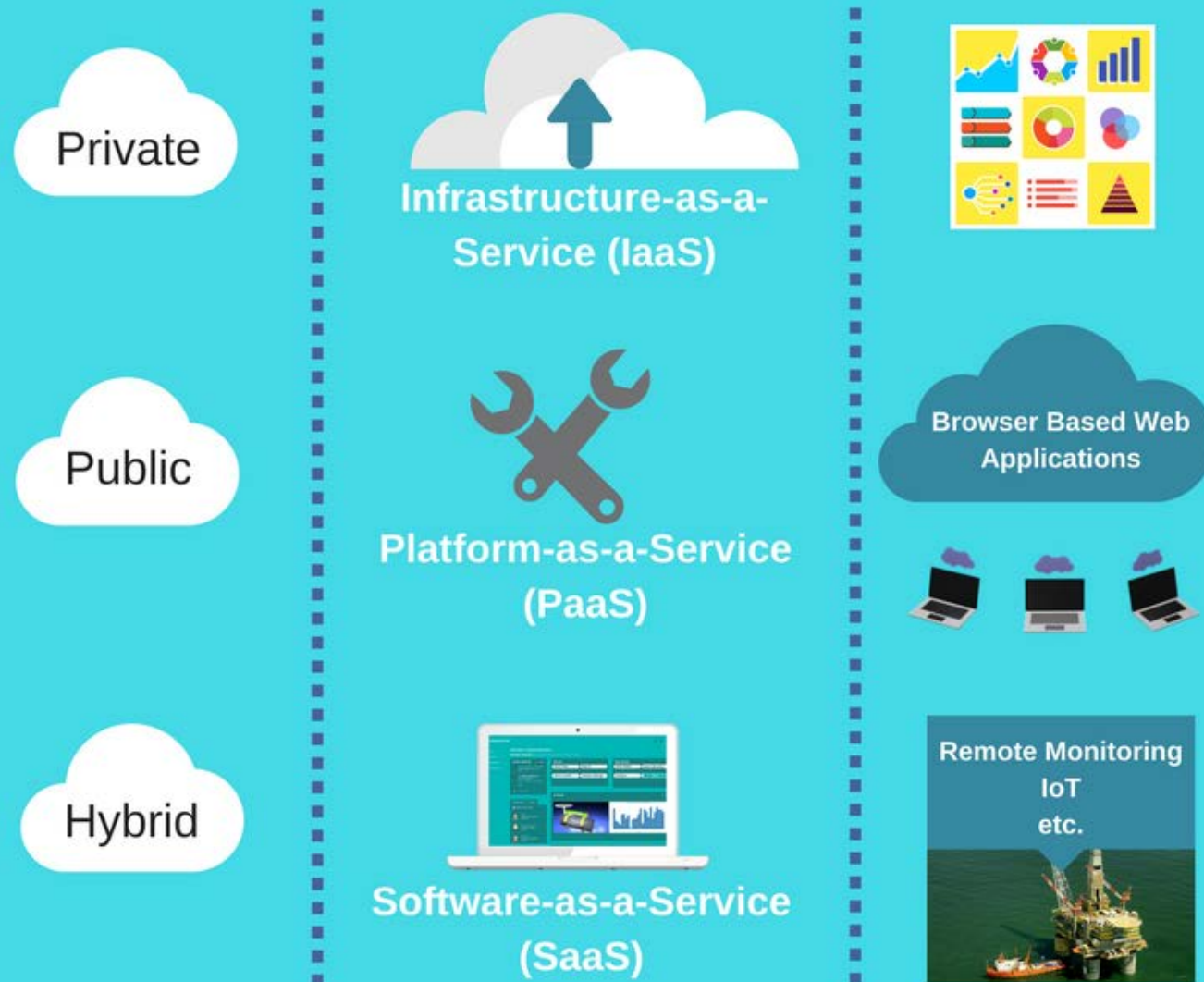
# Cloud Computing for the Enterprise

## What should IT Do

- Revise cost model to utility-based computing: CPU/hour, GB/day etc.
- Include hidden costs for management, training
- Different cloud models for different applications - evaluate
- Use for prototyping applications and learn
- Link it to current strategic plans for Services-Oriented Architecture, Disaster Recovery, etc.

# Cloud Computing Models

Cloud ↔ Services ↔ Users



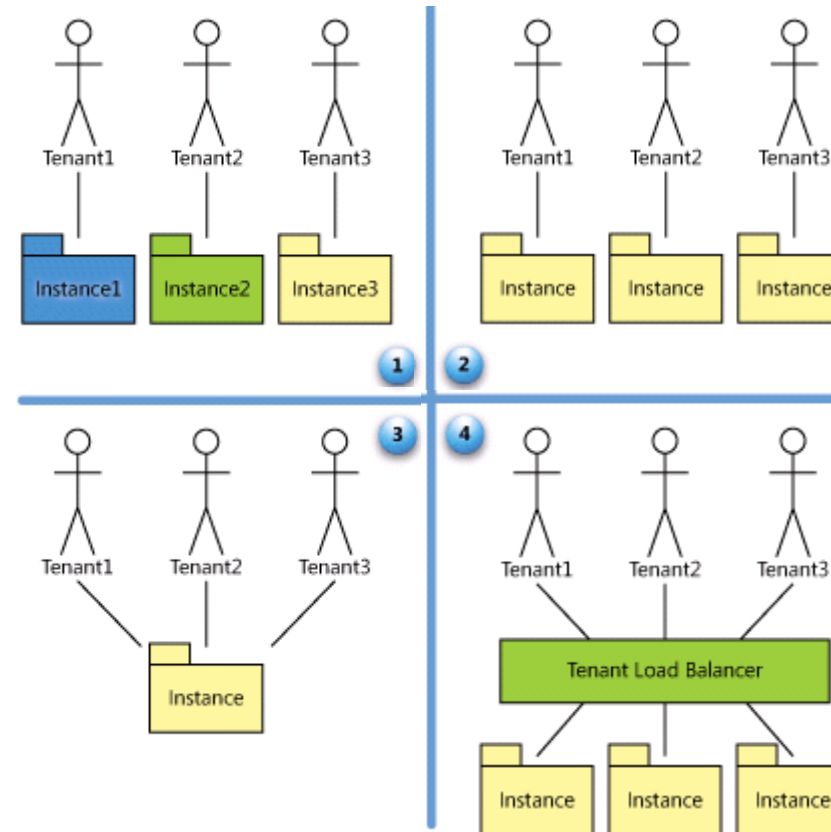
# SaaS Maturity Model

Level 1: Ad-Hoc/Custom –  
One Instance per customer

Level 2: Configurable per  
customer

Level 3: configurable &  
Multi-Tenant-Efficient

Level 4: Scalable, Configurable  
& Multi-Tenant-Efficient



# Software as a Service (SaaS)

- SaaS is a model of software deployment where an application is hosted as a service provided to customers across the Internet.
- SaaS alleviates the burden of software maintenance/support
  - but users relinquish control over software versions and requirements.
- Terms that are used in this sphere include
  - **Platform as a Service** (PaaS) and
  - **Infrastructure as a Service** (IaaS)